

# THE NUR AF'SHAN

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22

## EDITORIAL NOTES

"Having to see that by all things we might glorify, and ascribe to Thee with unfeigned thanksgiving. In every thing we do, making account to Thee by a pure conscience, as to the ever-living God, who art now and toward the future, as to the most righteous of your fathers toward Thee. Since we are a happy, free people, and live in a quiet spirit, we will love your honored name for any time, with esteem, even if some what more might assist. Commended all to God, and then to me and to my son in His name, whatever happens, needs nothing of a recommendation to any man, by God, trusting in His eternal love for you, and if you feel that you have witnessed truth from this day, let your good heart freely and willingly. Forgive a holy simplicity of mind, and do not another counsel which has of course, more or longer with any present." St. Francis of Assisi.

We are glad to announce the first copies of the *Times* Chinese Edition Monthly, which starts going under its new title. It will not doubt bind together the Chinese to greater bonds of friendship and help the foreigners who intend to use Chinese become well versed in the new Chinese newspaper and its great content. We propose to publish it along with the *Times*.

[illegible]

The *Fish Market* will give an inside view of this kind of the business of the market in the most direct way.

The following report from the Zulu / Ndebele and  
Xhosa was also included:

The Washington Board of India works at Lamaha in  
Siam, Sikkim. In the New Washington Board the Board, are  
headed by James Buchanan, Esq. (Indian minister, and

27. Likewise, the inclusion of the names of Protestant and Baptist churches was not enough to represent the opposition of the Protestants and the Baptists. Even if the 30 churches which are listed in appendix 1 would be added to the conference, there was not the right to speak and raise any serious question having to do with the speed. If such Church members in right to send one of its members to attend, the latter delegates will surely think the Church. As such question being asked before it started for the sake of the majority it is important that the United Protestant Church has the power to make every question the great majority of delegates being decisive. It has noted, however, that in the documents and texts in the Constitution and beyond the line of division has not after that time according to unanimity, the bridge relationship are not told and the failure on the other, but on each side may be found more, more or less nationality represented. In the third of December informal session it was decided:

Among the new books published by the Christian Literature Society, Dr. Ayres's little book entitled *The Study of the Bible as a means of spiritual culture*. This is not merely a manual of suggestions for students of the Bible, but it is designed to show the relation of pure scholarship to the spiritual life of the student. The second part of the book deals with the period known as the old and new testaments, treating of the political condition of Palestine in that connection. It is interesting to the student of Jewish history and politics. We are glad to know that this book is to be reprinted and published in Great Britain by the British Christian Literature Society.

There were quite a number of people in the audience, the Rev. Walter J. Clark and Mrs. Clark, the Rev. O. B. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Coulson, with the Rev. and Mrs. Bartholomew of the African Mission of Newbury, and one in connection with the French Mission of the First Baptist Church, C. B. S. We also welcome the new missionaries, the Rev. Eugene J. Swann, the son of the Rev. Dr. C. B. Swann of Johnston, and the lady pastor, Mrs. Edmond and Miss Harford, with Mrs. Emma Hutchinson, the Misses Howard and Poulton. Many of our friends had a most enjoyable time.



THE PROOF OF THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS CHRIST, AND ITS  
PLACE IN CHRISTIAN THOUGHT AND WORK.

## V

If we compare the four Gospels and the narrative of St. Paul, we find that there are six appearances of the Risen Christ, which have been recorded.

(1) Mary Magdalene saw Christ when she came the second time to the grave, after having told Peter and John that the stone was rolled away and the grave empty. Mark XVI: 9—John XX: 1, 11, 14-17.

(2) The other women, Mary and Salome, having heard the joyful message of the Angels, hastened back and Christ met them. Matt. XXVIII: 9, 10.

(3) The same day Peter saw Christ. Luke XXIV: 34. I Cor. XV: 5.

(4) The same evening Christ walked to Emmaus with His disciples. Mark XVI: 12—Luke XXIV: 13-21.

(5) The same evening He met with His disciples in the room where they were assembled, with fastened doors. Luke XXIV: 33-44—Mark XVI: 14. John XX: 19.

(6) After a week He appeared again to His assembled disciples, with Thomas present, on the first day of the week. John XX: 26-29.

The pilgrims who had come up to the Passover Feast from Galilee, gradually returned to their homes, carrying the news of what had happened during their stay in "The Holy City." And now we come to the recorded appearance of the Risen Christ at a distance from Jerusalem.

(7) He met seven of His disciples at the Lake of Tiberias. John XXI: 1-22.

(8) At a preconcerted meeting of more than five hundred disciples which was arranged according to Jesus' command, to meet Him on a Mountain in Galilee. Matt. XXVIII: 16-20—Mark XVI: 15-18—Luke XXIV: 44-49.

Probably the same event is referred to in I Cor. XV: 4.

(9) A special appearance to James, the brother of Jesus. I Cor. XV: 7.

(10) Finally, on the Mount of Olives, to the Apostles, at the Ascension. Mark XVI: 19—Luke XXIV: 50-52—Acts I: 4-12.

We might add the eleventh appearance to Stephen. Acts VII: 55, 56; the twelfth to Paul on the road to Damascus; and the thirteenth to John on the Island of Patmos. Rev. I: 9-18. Acts IX, XXII, XXVI. I Cor. XV: 8.

The principal witness for the Resurrection, outside the four Evangelists, is Paul, the Apostle. His personal testimony and his personal history can not be doubted. Paul gives many references, throughout his letters to the Churches, to the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. We have a minute history of his conversion, three times recorded in the Book of Acts. Chapters IX: 1-30, XXII: 1-21—XXVI: 4-18.

In the last two passages Paul's own words are reported. The vivid description of what happened "on the road to Damascus, with all the details minutely depicted, and with the tremendous revolution in the whole character and life of Paul, from the bigoted Pharisee, a dreaded and blood-thirsty enemy of the Galileans and His followers, to an eloquent advocate of Christ, "suddenly adopting the new faith, thereby changing all his former religious convictions and prejudices, giving up his brilliant and promising career as a Jewish Rabbi, and gladly accepting the excommunication by his co-religionists with all its consequences," and henceforth throwing in his fortunes with the "little band of

humble followers of the Nazarene: all this proved to us that he must surely have been absolutely convinced of the truth of the Resurrection of Christ, which he henceforth so clearly and fearlessly preached.

After all the contortions of infidel critics to explain away this testimony of Paul by word and life, they are obliged to confess themselves beaten and to acknowledge, in the words of one of their own number that "St. Paul's conversion was a wonder, a mysterious secret, which no analysis, either psychological or dialectic can clear up." Those who have tried to explain away the clear and explicit testimony of St. Paul, "Expect us to believe marvels far more inconceivable than the simple facts of his conversion and in trying to escape the miraculous, they fall into absurdities." Again and again does Paul reiterate the fact of the Resurrection; again and again he gives clear and unmistakable evidence of his firm and joyful conviction of its truth and import.

I Cor. IX: 1—Rom. I: 24, 25—Gal. I: 1—Rom. VI: 4—VII: 4—VIII: 11—Eph. II: 5, 6—Col. II: 12, 13—I Thess. I: 10—I Cor. VI: 14, 15—Rom. I: 4—Phil. III: 10, 11, 13—Eph. I: 17—20.

The above are some of the references to the Resurrection of Jesus Christ in the writings of St. Paul; in fact his writings are saturated with this thought. The Resurrection of Christ is in the Apostle's mind, the bed rock foundation of the Christian hope; the motive and inspiration of the Christian life; the warrant of his own apostleship; and in fact he risks the whole Christian faith and the validity of all his preaching upon the truth of the bodily Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. I Cor. XV: 14.

We are confident that, without submitting any further witnesses, we have fully satisfied the most arduous demands of the opponents of our Resurrection faith. "That the direct testimony to the reality of this fact, should meet all the requirements of historical testimony." In truth we claim that no historical fact can rely upon so many and so varied proofs as does the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, our Lord of Life and Glory.

## Current Thought and Incident.

### THE EXPOSURE OF ARCHER THE SPIRITUALIST.

Recently New York has interested in the story of a photographer named Nixon, who tells how, years ago, when Ann Odella Doe De Bur was in her prime as a seer, he made flashlight photographs of spirits for the late Luther R. Marsh, one of the first of Doe De Bur's dupes. Incidentally he mentions the name of Prof. Harry Archer, spiritualist medium, and the name of Archer recalls how The Tribune, one year ago, cast Prof. Archer's career in Chicago off close behind the ears.

At that time the World's Columbian exposition, in embryo, was attracting all types of adventurers to Chicago and the man Archer was in the van. As the man Nixon recalls, Archer had just been deposed from the place he held in the Marsh house hold at Hudson, N. Y.; not that Marsh had anything but confidence in Archer, but because Archer was charging such exorbitant prices for his seances that Marsh revolted. It was early in February, 1892, that Archer left the Marsh home, and after a short stay in Grand Rapids, Mich., he came direct to Chicago, straight upon the heels of The Tribune's exposure.

### MATERIALIZED AN UNKNOWN SISTER.

The Tribune was first attracted to the man's performances at 579 West Lake street, where it was told that Archer was materializing spirits catch-as-catch-can. Two reporters



we sent there one night to look on at the manifestations and incidentally the professor materialized a sister of one of the reporters—a sister, by the way, which the reporter never had. In that evening, Cleopatra, Belshazzar, St. Paul, Solomon, Mary Magdalene, and finally the reembodyed Christ appeared before the small assemblage. A striking feature of the performance was that as the figure of Christ appeared, wrapped in a shroud, it stepped out among the spectators, finally laying a hand upon the brow of a woman, who at once fell, shrieking, to the floor.

"Be not deceived," came a voice out of the dark; "it is I, Jesus!"

Weeping hysterically the woman groveled at the feet of the figure, crying that it could be only he, for she had seen the scars of the nails in his hands.

This was the materializing of the spirits that prompted The Tribune to attempt an exposure of the man and his methods. From this number in West Lake street Archer went with his assistant, Willie Cole, to apartments in a flat at 229 Washington boulevard, and it was here that The Tribune on Sunday evening, Feb. 20, 1892, accomplished the undoing of the adventurer and alleged spiritualistic medium.

#### REPORTERS AT A SEANCE.

Archer's performance was set for 8 o'clock, and the scene of it was the back room of the flat, separated from the front parlor by a pair of sliding doors. The rear room, which held the secret cabinet, was 12x12 feet, the cabinet being formed by a pair of black curtains drawn over a framework in one corner of the room. On a shelf, high upon the wall at one side, was a small lamp, having a slide front that its light might be shut off by a person in the cabinet pulling a string. Overhead was a large lamp, burning kerosene, and which served to light up the whole apartment while the spectators assembled.

There were evidences of suspicion on the part of "Prof." Archer as three reporters from The Tribune filed in, together with Detective John Elliott of the central station, Detective Thomas McClain of the same station had been left outside in order to escape this suspicion, but the fact that the reporter, whose "sister" had been materialized only a short time before, was of the party put Archer in a doubting mood.

#### SUSPICIOUS OF THE STRANGERS.

Of the three reporters one of them was especially marked as being of a husky build; the other two were of frames especially adapted to self-preservation in time of trouble, and under these circumstances the powers that were Archer's determined to separate them.

It was decided first that the folding doors should be closed in order to confound all to the rear room. This was made impossible, however, when the husky one "assistant" the medium's assistant to close the right hand door, which had stuck. One shouldering on the part of the reporter put the door permanently out of business, and it was decided that the two rooms should be left in one. This husky one, with one of his colleagues, was placed to the extreme right, while in two chairs set in front of them a man of ponderous fists and joints and a woman who was a good counterpart were seated as obstructions. To the extreme left was the reporter who meant to see his "sister" again, and close up against him was one of the browniest of Archer's satellites.

This was the situation when promptly at 8.15 o'clock the lights went out, save for the shaded lamp on the shelf. Only a few moments before Cole had gone through the assembly, asking of each spectator the dollar that was essentially necessary to the materializing, or even visualizing, of the departed ones of earth.

#### PREPARING FOR A DISASTER.

"There are several kinds of appearances," Archer had explained. "In gatherings that are favorable, there may be the etherization of the spirit only, by which it is seen as vaporous nothing. In a highly organized body, where the spiritual atmosphere is especially favorable, the spirit comes back in its old dress, form, and face, and walks again in the flesh. Again, under such conditions as I suspect tonight, the medium himself may be changed, but out of himself into the form and spirit of the departed, acting for it."

To some extent the medium's anticipation of an adversarial situation might have been strengthened when, in answer to a ring at the door, he went out for a few minutes and returned, saying that he had just refused admittance to a man who appeared to be a police officer in citizen's dress.

But the request came for those in expectation to clasp hands, and the reporter, who wished to see his sister, felt himself seized by one arm in a grip that would have been worthy of a village blacksmith. Snoring was requested in order that the spirits might be made at ease, and, while a whizzing organ led, the reporter, who was so firmly in the grasp of the ally, managed to slog with so much of tongue and spirit that the ally let go his clasp to attend his nose with a handkerchief. When he was done the reporter rushed out to do the clapping and the ally accepted the touch in all confidence.

#### ALICE PROVES TO BE A MAN.

Spooks were shy, however; not till the reporter asked again to see the form of his sister Alice (she had been Jennie two weeks before) did the cabinet get at all busy. But at the sound of the name Alice things began to materialize audibly in the cabinet; there was a rustling of almost immaterial draperies, a creaking of necks, and then lightly, as if suspended in air, little Alice glided out of the dark cabinet into the gloom of the seance chamber.

"Alice—Alice—O, Alice!" and impulsively the reporter who had asked that she be called back let go of the ally's hand, started forward, and took the fingers which she held out to him.

The next instant the reporter's other arm wound around "Alice's" neck, and with a quick turn of the elbow backward the reporter and little "Alice" went over a chair to the floor, the reporter retaining a strange hold on the neck of the distinctly materialized spirit, who was kicking and striking and strangling as if the thought of disembodiment itself never occurred to spirits once tempted back into the flesh.

Pandemonium followed. When the two figures went into a heap on the floor the husky reporter rose up with a dash to turn on the lights. At that instant, the man in front with the big fists landed on his neck with five knuckles, and he hesitated while six might have been counted. But he was up again, and at the same moment the other reporter struck a light to a stick of prepared resin and wax, making brilliant taper, with which he touched off the lamp overhead.

#### AFTER LIGHTS WERE TURNED ON.

There on the floor was the scene of the evening. The reporter was sitting astride the form of Archer, while two allies of the medium were kicking him briskly from two sides. Several other followers of the professor were paired with The Tribune's force and the light of the powerful lamp was over it all, when Cole, springing to the center of the room from the corner, where he had been knocked out, struck the oil lamp a blow with a stick, smashing it into fragments. Fortunately the flame was put out with the blow.



Other lights were turned on; and Officer Elliott made fast to the professor, while Officer McCaffrey, who had burst through the front door at the first sound of a fight, took care of the assistant, Cole. Both arrests were made on warrants sworn out against the men for obtaining money under false pretences. The warden from Desplains street station was called, and amid a chorus of cheers and hysterical sobbings of farewells away with the chief actors in the comedy.

At the house they had left a wonderful assortment of wigs, whiskers, golden ringlets, dark tresses, and waxed and curled mustaches, all scattered among the veils, shrouds, clothing, and the myriad paraphernalia of the cabinet. Chief of all these equipments was the long robe which Arthur wore in his impersonations of Bilshazzar and such characters—a robe which shone resplendent in the gloom, leaving to the eye the mystic symbols of the black art in lines of phosphorescent fire. "Alice's" long curls, "binged" in front, were torn beyond recognition on the floor.

#### SILK HAT AND WOMAN'S NIGHTGOWN.

At the station, the chief figure in it was an anomaly, even for Desplains street. He was dressed in a short black overcoat and black trousers, having only a long, white night shirt under the coat and wearing a black silk hat over all. In his pockets were found phosphorus, several spectacles, and bits of wire. In Cole's pockets were found the \$25 which he gathered up from the treasury-chest with money to the materialization of the spirit of little Alice.

Both men were held over night without bail, and on the following day Justice Woodman fined Archer \$200 and Cole \$50, in each case suspending sentence on the promise of the two that they would leave town at once. And it was expected of Archer that he enter confession to the fraud, about character of his exhibition, and in this confession he went so far as to tell the reporter who exposed him that every medium whom he had met worked along the same general lines of fraud. He had known Mrs. John H. of age when she had been exposed by the finding of a trap door in the floor of her cabinet through which a dozen spirits might tumble into view in a moment.

As for himself, he had often been the victim of the inquisitive "grabber," but not to the extent that The Tribune "grabbed" and held on. He estimated that women had struck 5,000 pins into his legs, and that he had picked up three bushels of ticks with the soles of his stockings' feet. "But never a bullet from me" was his boast. Once at El Paso, Texas, a playful cowboy had shot at a spirit which had come out of a cabinet, and the long, white hair across the top of his skull where the bullet pierced was shown by Archer as a mark of the plainsman's skill with the revolver. At Truckee, Cal., a man with a bowie knife had almost severed his wrist. But in no case had the "spirit" given up his secret.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS MADE FOR MARSH.

The man Nilsson, in New York, speaking of the flashlight work which he once did for Marsh, says:

"I was first employed by Mr. Marsh to make flashlight pictures of spirits produced by Prof. Archer, who was at that time giving séances for Mr. Marsh and his friends. The first night I took the pictures, I was stationed in front of some lace curtains opposite an opening where the supposed spirits were to appear. The spirits that appeared included those of Ramona L., Ramona H., Moses, Joseph, and several others. The illusion was perfect and greatly startled me, but later when developing the negatives I noticed that the heads of some of the spirits had been carefully adjusted.

"Some time had elapsed before I made this discovery, and prior to that, so perfect had been the illusion, I was

almost convinced there was something real about these spirit manifestations. The reason I did not make the discovery sooner was that for a time I was not permitted to take the negatives from the house."

In the Chicago exposure of Archer one of his most striking pieces of proof was his photograph, taken while he slept, and with the figures of spirits, saints, prophets, and all the shadowy people of ancient and modern history grouped around his likeness in the center of the plate. The process by which this was done has long since been exposed.

This incident may suggest a solution of some of the marvellous performances of Indian theosophy and the wonder working of fairs, (*Editor Ndr Apsah*).

#### JAPAN'S LATEST VENTURE.

Japan has taken another, and a very radical step toward adapting herself to civilized conditions and agencies in deciding to adopt one Roman letter as the recognized alphabet of her written language. She has shown a remarkable love for, and interest in, the English tongue. And now that she is more coming into diplomatic relationship with England and America, she sees that her hieroglyphics are out of date, and an acquaintance in international intercourse. It requires courage and decision to make so independent a change in a nation's vernacular, but Japan means to forge ahead and will do whatever is necessary to put her in the front rank of national development.

The government and school will accomplish this new venture with a speed and completeness that will astound onlookers. She has wrought marvels along other lines, and it will not be long until her people will be speaking the English language as well as writing and reading their own language in English fashion. This will be of great advantage to English-speaking nations as well as to the Japanese.

Above all, it will prove a special aid to the missionaries from these countries in their work among them. It is one of these changes in heathendom in which one recognizes the overruling and guiding hand of God in extending his kingdom. Japan has a mission to fulfil in the Christianization as well as in the civilization of the East.

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## HOW A QUARREL BEGINS.

Once upon a time said a farmer to his wife, "Suppose we keep a buffalo."

"Very good," said the wife; "only it were wise to count up the necessary cost before buying it. If we get a buffalo we must get a peg to tie her to."

"Yes," said the farmer, "and a rope to tie her with."

"And a cork to feed her in."

"And a blanket to keep her warm."

"And a pail to milk her into."

"And a churn."

"And a butter paddle," said the wife, "and I think that is all, except that we might get a second pail so that I might give my mother half the buttermilk."

"What?" shouted the farmer, "you feed your mother on my buffalo's buttermilk?"

"And why not, pray? If my mother hadn't fed me you would have had no wife to churn your buttermilk for you!"

"And a good thing that would have been for me. If my mother hadn't been inveigled into promising me to you—who knows? I might have married a princess!"

"Well, since you are so grieved you got the instead of your grand princess—who couldn't milk a buffalo if you had her—I'll ever go back whence I came!"

Then, in their overwhelming anger, the couple scolded and abused each other, neither waiting to hear what the other is saying, until they are purple in the face, the veins of their necks stand out like whipcord, and at last the threat of each "sit down" (as the picturesque Hindustani idiom has it), and refuses to work longer. Then the husband, still whispering, because he has no voice with which to talk, goes out to his ploughing. The wife also whispering, gathers together a bundle of clothes and goes away to her mother's house.

There she abides for the space of three months.

When the wife's brother sees that so long a time has elapsed and that the farmer has not come in, contrition begging his wife to come home, they realize that the matter is serious and that something must be done or their sister will be left on their hands, and the "face" of their family will be "black" before the whole world. So, arming themselves with a stick apiece, they go to the farmer's house. Finding to find him there, they go to his field and find him working among the corn. Then they fall upon him and beat him soundly, saying:

"Your buffalo has ruined our fields!"

"Impossible," says the farmer, "since I have no buffalo."

"No buffalo! why our sister, you said, fed our mother on your buffalo's milk. So it must have been your buffalo that ruined our fields, and we want satisfaction."

"But I have no buffalo."

"Indeed," say the brothers, "you have, for it is your buffalo who, for the past three months, has been feeding at our expense. Come, take her away."

So the farmer goes and gets his wife, and indeed he is glad enough to have her help again. And the wife is glad enough to get back without having had to apologize. Therefore, it is a lesson to both.

So the quarrel is cured—until next time.—Christian Intelligencer.

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## GENERAL LAKE MEMORIAL PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

### A.—THE SCRIPTURE EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

To be held in July 1904. Properly certificated lists of candidates, stating their age, religion and Punjab birth, must be sent to the Rev. M. E. WIGHAM, Feshawar, on or before June 15th, 1904.

SENIOR CANDIDATES are those who have passed the Middle School or seven higher Examination previous to January 1904. JUNIORS are those who have not done so. No previous prize winner can compete again in the same Division.

The papers will be set in Urdu. Answers may be given either in Urdu or English.

CONDITIONS.—Candidate must be a native of the Punjab under 23 years of age. Christian competitors must not have studied in a Theological College.

### SUBJECTS FOR 1904.

SENIORS 1.—I. Samuel. 2.—St. Matthew and the Epistle to the Galatians. 3.—General Questions on the Old and New Testaments. (For Christian Candidates only).

JUNIORS 1.—I. Samuel. 2.—St. Mark. Also, by heart, Chapters ix and x.

### PRIZES.

SENIOR DIVISION: Rs. 25, 15, 12, 8.

JUNIOR DIVISION: Rs. 15, 12, 8, 5.

Prize winners also receive a book and a parchment Certificate.

### B.—THE HISTORY EXAMINATION, 1903.

To be held in December 1903. Properly certificated list of Candidates, including age and birthplace, must be sent to the Principal C. M. College, Amritsar, on or before November 1st. These Prizes are offered of the value respectively of Rs. 25, 15 and 10.

The Subject for 1903 will be Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings.

By Order of the Committee of Management.

October 1903.

—Scientists have been divided in opinion on the question as to whether the apparent blue of the sky is or is not an optical delusion. Many men of authority have contended that it is. The latest contribution to the question has been made by M. Spring, a professor of Liege University, who holds that the oxygen in the atmosphere, to say nothing of the ozone and other elements, would give to any medium a blue sufficiently intense to account for all phenomena, as to tints, in the different planes of the celestial vault. Intensity and attenuation of color are attributed to the greater or less accumulations of dust.

### A SONG OF HARVEST.

O Painter of the fruits and flowers!  
We thank thee for thy wise design  
Whereby these human hands of ours  
In Nature's garden work with thine.

And thanks that from our daily need  
The joy of simple faith is born;  
That he who sows the summer seed  
May trust thee for the autumn corn.

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;  
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,  
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;  
And God and man shall own his worth  
Who toils to leave us his bequest  
An added beauty to the earth.

And soon or late to all that sow,  
The time of harvest shall be given;  
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow.  
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

Whittier.

## AL-HAQQ.

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November 20th, 1903.

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## FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HOPE

London, Nov. 11.

President Roosevelt receiving the credentials of M. Vardis as  
Minister of the Republic of Panama said he hoped the new State would  
keep in harmony with the United States and be a providential instu-  
ment of onward march to the civilized world through the opening of  
the new highway to universal commerce.

### GREAT EUROPEAN OIL TRUST.

London, Nov. 12.

Preliminary arrangements have been made to combine all the  
European capital springs into one gigantic petroleum trust in opposi-  
tion to the American Oil Trust.

### THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

London, Nov. 12.

The Kaiser has prohibited the professor who operated on his throat  
giving any account of the operation to the Medical Society of Berlin.

### ILLNESS OF LORD ROBERTS.

London, Nov. 11.

Lord Roberts is ill with pneumonia.

Lord Roberts caught a chill on the 6th instant at the unveiling of a  
monument to Prince Christian Victor, at Windsor, and has been absent  
the whole of this week from the War Office. He is progressing favour-  
ably.

### BULGARIAN LEADERS ATTITUDE.

London, Nov. 12.

The noted leader Gerdoff the last of the Bulgarian leaders operat-  
ing in Macedonia, has returned to Bulgaria after a long conference with  
the Porte, and is showing a tendency to accept the reform scheme and  
the Grand Vizier has hinted to the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors  
that the reply will be satisfactory.

### DATE OF ARRIVAL.

Poona, Nov. 12.

Lord Lamington, the new Governor of Bombay, is expected to reach  
India to take up his appointment about 11th or 12th December. Lord  
and Lady Lamington will arrive by the Midland. They will be accom-  
panied by their two children, and Surgeon Major Yarr, R. A. M. C.,  
who will be on the staff of the Governor. It is understood that Captain  
J. G. Greig will be one of the S. D. C's. to the Government, and will  
probably join the ship at Aden. Colonel Richard Owen, who has been  
offered the Military Secretaryship, is expected out shortly. Captain  
Marmell will probably continue to be one of the A. D. C's. to the new  
Governor.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay to-day from England  
by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer *Arctis* were Sir Francis  
Maitland, the Hon. Mr. Justice Baillie, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt,  
Sir Joseph Morris, the Hon. Mr. Justice G. H. Hill and Mr. Justice  
Andrials.

### SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

Viceroy's Camp, Bahawalpur, Nov. 11.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur entertained a large number of guests to  
meet the Viceroy at dinner last evening.

The banquet was held in a large tent pitched in the European  
guests camp. The Nawab himself received his guests at the entrance  
of the tent. The guests included the Lieutenant Governor, and many  
other officials were present, and many native gentlemen. All the ar-  
rangements were in the hands of Mr. Winder and were excellent  
while the splendid band of the Munster Producers from Malton dissem-  
ed sweet music.

### SIR WALTER LAWRENCE IN LONDON.

Calcutta, Nov. 11.

London, Nov. 11.—Sir Walter Lawrence has arrived in London with  
the Tibetan despatches; he returns to India on Friday.—*Express* news  
special.

### THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA.

Albany, Nov. 11.

London, November 10.—It is stated that prior to the Panama treaty  
President Roosevelt had determined to ask Congress to use force to  
obtain the Panama Canal route.

### THE BULGARIAN PLOT.

It is believed that the Bulgarian plot is undisturbed.

### FRANCE AND SIAM.

It is alleged that Franco-Siamon diplomatic relations have been  
broken off.—*Pioneer Special*.



## A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

London, Nov. 16.

Reporter is informed that it has been decided to occupy the Ghumb Valley, which is the key to Tibet, and advance to Gyangpa, 150 miles from Lhasa. It is probable that the expedition will include British troops.

## NEPAL AND LHASA—A REMONSTRANCE.

The President of Nepal, which country is bound by treaty to assist Tibet in resisting an invasion, has sent a strong remonstrance to Lhasa protesting against the Tibetan's attitude and warning them in view of the circumstances that Nepal's assistance will be limited. The advice, which is embodied in nine paragraphs, strongly urges the Tibetans to come to terms with the British, and dwells upon the advantages Nepal has derived from relations with Great Britain, and in case a similar alliance would be equally beneficial to Tibet. The dispatch incidentally refers to the previous rumors about negotiations between Tibet and Russia, the denial of which enabled Nepal to continue on friendly relations with Tibet.

## COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

London, Nov. 16.

It is stated that the Colombian President has issued a strong appeal to the Latin American Republics to support a war, the object of which is the retaking of Panama. The United States has decided to place a warship at the disposal of General Reyes on his arrival at Panama, and in order to prevent apprehensions a warship will also be assigned to the Panama Government if it desires to render such aid.

## INCREASED DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS.

London, Nov. 16.

Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, has proposed in the New Zealand Parliament to increase the existing duties on imported manufactures, wines and spirits, by twenty to fifty per cent. After March tea, grown in British dominions is to be free, and that grown in foreign countries is to be increased by twenty per cent.

## THE KAISER'S DISPOSITION.

London, Nov. 16.

The German Emperor's wound is almost healed, and he is able to speak in whispers.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LORD RITCHIE.

\* Luck, Nov. 16.

He was greatly shocked this morning at the news that Lord Ritchie had met with an accident last night, breaking his leg. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief rode out alone to "Wild Flower Hall," his residence at Malvern, about six miles from Here, and returning in the evening he was passing through the small tunnel near the Baptist town, when his horse became restless and he collided against the side of the tunnel breaking his leg above the ankle. Both bones were broken. The Commander-in-Chief lay for some little time in the tunnel helpless, until some restive hocky came along with an angry postman in which he was brought back to Here. Here he was at once attended to at his house, by Colonel Tate and Major Clark and Green, the Civil Surgeon, who set his leg. He had a good night and is cheerful and doing well, but his future arrangements are naturally all suspended, and he is unlikely to able leave Here for a month or so. His home is a particularly quiet abode which he brought from South Africa, and has especially been ridden in the hills. The tunnel is by no means a pleasant one to ride through, and there have often been complaints as to its insufficient lighting.

## THE ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Portsmouth this morning, where they were received by the Princes of Wales and all the great naval and military officials. They at once started across shores and sailed for Windsor, the weather being cold and rainy.

On their arrival at Windsor they were welcomed by King Edward, and the Queen and a brilliant luncheon. They were entertained most cordially by their Royal hosts. The drive to the Palace was by a circuitous route, and the streets were profusely decorated and lined by cheering crowds, the bells of all the churches pealing. The rain which had previously been falling ceased.

## A NEW CANAL TREATY.

London, Nov. 17.

The Commission from the Republic of Panama has arrived at Washington to negotiate the new Canal treaty.

France has recognized the new Panama Republic.

## PROTEST IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 17.

A letter to Mr. Dredrick signed by Mr. Dabhihi Nanyon, Mr. William Waidenham and others, strongly protests against the Indian Official Secret Bill, and especially against punishment for revealing confidential civil matters, and urges that the Bill should be dropped.

## SEED FOR SOWERS.

The Christian Literature Society of the Panjab is exceedingly anxious to call the attention of all Missionaries and Christian Workers to the series of new tracts for use among Hindus and Mohammedans.

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2. *Emper Napoleon's Surrender*, by Miss Louise Marston, 143 p. Royal 16 mm., Cloth 4 as. and Boards 2 annas. Published also in Roman Urdu at same price.

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